TERMS OF THE mentuchy Gazette. LISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, By I. T. CAVINS & Co.

The price to Subscribers, is, THREE BOLLARS per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE,

O All communications addressed to the edthere must be post paid.

W All advertisements not paid for its ad nice, must be paid for when ordered to be

Gazette Office,

Lexington. November 2. 1820. HE undersigned, late one of the Editors of the Kentuckt Garatte, intending shortly to leave the United States, it is desirable that all arrearages due the Office should be settled. The accounts will be made out in a few days, when it is hoped those in arrears will call and settle—if-not, we will be under the necessity of waiting on them, either in person or by a collector.

Those whose papers are sent by mail, are showed that their accounts have been lodge.

Those whose papers are sent by mail, are informed, that their accounts have been lodgad in the hands of our agents or postmasters, to whom they are requested to pay their subscription, or remit the amount by mail. It is aged this notice will be attended to, as it is impossible to wait on each individual for so, small a sum. Mr. CAVINS will receive and recipt for all morries that may be paid. Joshua Norvell.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Semuel Trotter, George Trotter, Jr. dec'd and Robert G Dudley, trading under the firm of ROBERT G. DUDLE'S Co. was dissolved in the menth of December, 1815, and the to-partnership of the same parties composing the arm of SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER & CO. expired by limitation on the first day of January last.—

Notice is therefore Given.

SAMUEL TROTTER,
JOHN POPE,
JMES TRUTTER, Fretter, Jr. dec'd
ELIZA TROTTER, Executric.
Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820—8-4m.

LAW OFFICE.

Branin's Tavern. 51-3m December 17, 1819.

10 Hollars Reward. WAS feloniously taken from my house, on the 11th inst, a large memorandum Pocket Book,

Containing the following Bank Notes, viz :-One \$5 Kentucky note, \$7 on Barboursville, 18 on the Georgetown bank, \$5 on the Hartford, Con. bank, \$2 on Knowville, Ten. \$1 on Richmond, Va. \$1 on Mountsterling, and \$1 on Newport bank.—Also a number of papers of no use to any person except to my-self. Any person finding said pocket Book and detecting the thief shall have the above toward.

B. M. MADSHALL. October 12th, 1820.-41

85 Dollars Rewrad. THE Memorandum Book advertised to have been lost by me on the 20th inst. containing

390 Dollars,

In notes on the Virginia Bank and Farmer Bank of Virginia, has been found and returned with only Five Dollars of the money. The person having the money is at liberty to return the balance say 300 Dollars, and no questions asked. He can inclose it under cover to Mr. Samuel Ayres, or to myself, and deposit it in the letter box of the Post-office in this e town.

EDWD. ROWZEE. Lexington, Sep. 28, 1820-39 Rope-Making Business.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business, In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered nignest price in C.A.M. for HEMP, delivered at mid Walk, where BALE ROPE, C.A. BLES and T.ARRED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a manufacture of T.2.2. quantity of TAR. MORRISON & BRUCE

Caington, Jan. 15, 1820-tf

The Sign of the GOLDEN ROSE Is Removed from No. 7, Cheapside, 10

No. 84, Main-street, O'NE door below S. KEEA'S HOTEL.

and will be open for the reception of the smallest favour will be acknowledged with gratifude,

By their obedient servant, yly 27th, 1320. CONTRACTOR SHOWS TO

LEXINGTON COFFEE HOUSE

Benjamin Lamphear, TILL OCCUPIES THE HOUSE AT THE

(Sign of the Indian Queen,) pollars per annum, faid in advance, if four finding fuern, of the Indian Queen, of the pollars for the end of the year. In new subscriptions must in every instance be faid in advance.

The terms of advances in this pate, are, first certs for the first insertion of each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

Sign of the Indian Queen, ND having employed M. WM. LONG, a gentleman of experience and veracity, to superinted his stables, he is determined that no gentleman shall have the least occasion to find fault, either with the House or Stable. He feels grateful to his friends, and the public for their support hitherto, and hopes in future to mark and receive their patronage. He would do injustive to his feelings, were he not to return his most grateful thanks to his Masonic Brethren, for their kind and accommodating dispositions, manifested at the

commodating dispositions, manifested at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge.

36-4m Lexington, Ky. Sept. 7, 1820.

FOR SALE. A LIFE estate, occupied by Geo. Adams for several years past, at Frogtown in Fayette county, of about

10 Acres of land. Including the Mills, Still-House, two Stills &c. Blacksmith's Shop, Store House, Dwelling House. &c. As the same land was sold under a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court last fall, some credit will be given, and possession given immediately. For terms, apply to Mr. DANIEL M.C. PAYAE, of Lexington. GREEN GLAY.

LAND FOR SALE.

August 30, 1820.-35-8

WILL sell the plantation on which Mr. George Hunter now lives (possession given the first of March next) about six miles from Lexington, and near the road leading to Winchester Of this tract of

186 Acres of Land, There are about 80 in cultivation, under good fence—never failing springs of fine water—a good comfortable Dwelling House and Barn, and other houses—an Orchard of about 300 large Apple Trees—also Cherry, Year and Peach Trees. For this valuable plantations for which I have been offered \$3000, I am now willing to take something less than 5006 dollars paid down. For further particulars, I refer to Mr. George Hunter, who lives on the

JOHN CAUGHEY. November 2; 1820-4481tf

Notice is therefore the Notice is therefore the Notice is therefore the Books, Notes and all other Papers of said concerns, are deposited with SAML.

TROTTER, as partner and agent of said firms for the purpose of receiving all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary to the parties concerned, that speedy payments should be made, and in ease of faither suits will be commenced without defaither suits will be commenced without defaither suits will be commenced without defaither suits will be commenced without defaither. SAMUBL TROTTER,

SAMUBL TROTTER,

Exe'rs. of Georg.

Exe'rs. of Georg. M R. Samuel Guinn, Robert Sanderson and Patsey, his wife, late Patsey Guinn, James Konnady and Sally his wife, fa'e solly Guinn, William Diffard and Rosannah his wife, late Jane Guinn, by their next friend Rober Sanderson; Thomas Guinn, Jeremiah Patton. &c. his children by Susannah Patton, decd. late Susannah Guinn, their next friend, Rob-

Take Notice.

U. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson. That on the fifth day of January next, at my own house in the county of Woodford and state of Kentucky, I shall proceed to take the Scott and Fayette Courts. Their Of. depositions of John Plack, James Black, Ben-fice is kept in Georgetown, opposite captain jamin Elkin and others—to be read as evidence in a suit in chancery in the Woodford Circuit Court dependieg, wherein you are complainants and I am defendant, and continne from day to day till the business is finished

Yours &c. ROBERT GUYN. November 10, 1820-46-4

Woodford county, to wit : TAKEN up by Isaac M'Couldy on South with some white hairs taixed, about 7 years old, 5 feet high, blaze face, one hind foot white blind in the near eye-appraised to 550 this 1st day of July, 1820.

THOS. STEVENSON, j. p. 45°

Cane run, four inites from Lexington, Fayette county, one SURREL MARE with a blaze face, branded on the near buttock with J. G. appraised to twenty-five dollars before

G. R. TOMPKINS, Justice of the peace of Payette ety.

Cash will be given for

TALLOW & SOAP GREASE. DELIVERED at my Soap and Candle Fac Water-streets, at the lower end of the lower Market-house, Lexington, or at the Great Market-house, Crossings, Scott county. JOHN INTINGES.

December 30,-53

WOOL.

WILL give the highast price for clean common country WOOI, in RENTUCKY STATE PAPER, delivered at the Factory or to John Bryen & Son, Saddlers. THOS. ROYLE, Kexington, May 20, 1820.—221f

LAW OFFICE.

Wm. T. Barry & Laurence Leavy. HAAVING associated themselves in the practhat may be entrusted to them. Their Office is kept opposite the Court-house, on Main street, adjoining Morton's corner.

Lexington, Sept. 23, 1819.—59.1f

Hemp Wanted. HEMP, at the Factory of JOHN BRAND. Dec 24 524

Printing of all kinds. WHIL HE EXECUTED AT THE Kantucky Gazette Office,

Agents for the Cazotte

We have found it necessary to appoint Agents in the different towns where the Gazette is taken throughout the U. Etates—to
send a collector to collect the dues, the "tollwould cat up the grist." Although a small
sum from each: yet with the Printer, it is
from small sums larger ones are to grow.
Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to either of the following gentlemen—Those who receive their papers where men. - Those who receive their papers where no agent has been appointed, are requested to

Bardstown—Mr. Grayson, p. m. or Mr. Barnet, Printer.

Battimore—John S. Skinner.
Cincinnati—Post Master.
Clarksville, Ten.—Post-master.
Benville—Daniel Barbee, p. m.
Eddyville—Mr. Lyon, p. m.
Edwardsville, III.—Post-master.
Early C. II.—Post-master. Estill C. H.—Post-master. Ellisville—Post-master. Flemingsburgh-Mr. Ballard, p. m. Frankfort-Mr. Crockett, p. m. Georgetown-Mr. Sebree, p. m. Hopkinsvilles-Mr. J. Pryan, p. m. Hontsville—Pest-master. Harrodsburgh—11r. Keller, p. m. Jeffersonville, Ind.—Post-master. Jeffersonville, Ind.—Post-master.
Louisville.—Mr. Gray, p. m.
Lancoster.—J. P. Letcher, p. m.
Millersburgh.—George Talbot, csq.
Mountaterling—Henry Daniel, csq. or

Post-master.

Mourse Ten.-Post-master.

Mayerite-Mr. Roe, p. m.

Maye Lick-Mr. Showell, p. m.

Maunt Zion-Post-master. Nashville, T-Joseph Norvell, csq. or the Post-master. Natchez-Post-master. Necholasville-Dr. Younng, p. m. New-Orleans-Bartlet & Cox, or Postmaster.

New Orleans—Isartice Cox, or Post
New Glasgov — Post-master.

Owing eville — Post-master.

Philadelphia — Mr. Bache, p. m.

Paris — Mr. Patten, p. m.

Richmond — Mr. J. Turner, Printer. Russellville-Mr. Piper, d. p. m. St. Louis-Mr. Henry, Printer, or Postmaster.

Tincennes—Thes. Dubois & Co.

Tersailies—Joseph W. Bryson, p. m.

Witchester—Mr. Ritchie, p. m.

Washington—Mr. Murphy, p. m.

WESTERN MINERVA:

OR, American Annals of Knowledge and Interature; QUARTEREY JOURNAL TO BE PUBLISHED IS LEXINGTON LENTUCKY.

TN Thu be Tour.

PROSPECTUS. THE eminent station which the Western moral improvement, warrant the belief, that the period has arrived when a literary and Sci-

will be to clicat and foster american gennie le will be our constant aim in, every topic introduced in our pages, to improve the taste, en-

of our readers. Wath written disquisitions on all the Arts and Sciences will find a ready admission in o this lournal; and we will gratefully receive original tracts and essays on all subjects, calculated to afford anusement or instruction to so

The Statistics, Geography, Goolage mities, Civil and Latural History of the tern States will form prominent objects of our

labours and enquiries.

We will occasionally give an analysis of important works; but it is beyond the scope of Lear politics and sectarian controversies hall be excluded from our pages; but Politi be admitted. We wish to render this Journal a Gyelopadical Repository, in which every subject may find a place.

SEVERAL literary and scientific gentlemen have pledged themselves to conduct, and contribute to this Journal. They will use every effort to render it a useful vehicle of general knowledge, and they exceedly solicit the countenance and co-operation of all who feel any interest in the reputation and moral im-

CONDITIONS.

THIS Literary and Scientific Journal will be published Quarterly in Lexington. Read in numbers of 60 pages of more. The first number will be published in January, 1821, and the other numbers successively in April, July and October following.

The subscription will be only TWO DOLLARS per aboun, to be paid in two instalments of a Bollar each, on receiving the first and third numbers, it is preferred to pay the

and third numbers, it is prefered to pay the whole in the first instance, which will be quite optional. The numbers will be sent regularly by mail to distant subscribers.

Subscriptions will be received in Lexington by the publisher, THOMAS SMITH, edi-

tor of the Kentucky Reporter, and by his agents for that gazette throughout the country, Also by Mr. Souter in Lamion, Dr. John Torrey in New-York; Solomon Conrad in Philadelphia; Messrs. Crambr & Spear in Pitts rgb; and Caleb Atwater esq in Circleville,

TNo subscription will be received for less than one year or volume.

* Editors friendly to science and literature are invited to notice or insert this Prospectus in their respective Journals.

Lexington, Vy. Oct. 17, 1820.

from Lexington on the land of William Russell, one GREY MARP 7 years old—141 hands high. Also one dark brown Horse Colt, folded in May last. Both valued at \$65 by Nathan Burrows and Wor. T. Noyes, before methis 26th Sept. 1820. MAPTICEN FLDER, J.P. N B. The mare was with colt when she which will be s came to the taker up with the above described terms for CASH.

partnership.

A Himmersigned, late of Philadelphia, inform the public, that they have formed a

At New-Orleans,

UNDER THE PINE OF A. & G. ELIOTT, For the transaction of COMMISSION BUST

ANDREW ELIOT, GEORGE ELIOT. New-Orleans, Oct 17, 1820 .-- 45

Sugar, Salt, Nails &c.

THE subscribers have received per the STEAM BOAT FAIETTE-

ORLEANS SUGAR, in Harrels,
ORLEANS SUGAR, in Harrels,
ALLUM and Liverpool SALT,
CUT NALLS, of all sizes.
And sre in expectation of receiving within it is days, a choice collection of SUMMER GOODS, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices. al low prices.

TILFORD & TROTTER.

Sugar, Salt, Bacon &c. SUGAL, SANDY and SANDY and KENHAWA, SALT, BAGON ROSIN, BROWT SOAP, WIRE SAFES, AXES, &c. &c.

For Sale at the Lexington Warehouse, ALSO, 8000lbs. first quality

HEMP. WANTED, 20,000 lbs. clean well Cured GINSENG.

October 25th, 1820-43-3 New Beer & Porter.

Connell & M.Mahon, PORTER AND BEER,

A TANUFACTURED this season, which they are induced to hope will be deemed not inferior to any in the Union. They have purchased Jars which are so constructed as to emit the drink by a tap, by which private miller can be become the problem. amilies can be henceforth supplied with such quantities and such quality as may suit their

nsumption and taste.
Towntry orders executed with puncta ality and despatch.
Lexington Brewery, Cet. 10 -42tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

Tither Partnership of Cabriel Tandy, Samuel Thomas January, trading under the firm of T.A.VDY, THOMPSONE CO is this day by matual consent dissolved. The eccounts remaining due to said firm, are placed in the hands of JAMES E. DAVINGS, LUVIS CASTLEMAN and TANDIS SILLEN for collection, to whom, as resthe period has arrived when a riceary and Serentific Journal may be connected with a certainty of adequate encharagement and permanent usefulness.

Properties of the diffusion of useful knowledge, we note the diffusion of useful knowledge, we are induced to undertake a work whose object the acknowledged as a sufficient discharge.

GAB'L TANDY, SAMUEL THOMPSON, THOMAS JANUARY. Lexington, October, 17th, 1820.

TEMIR Partnership of Samuel Thompson and Thomas lanuary, trading under the firm of THOMPSON & MANUARY, is this day y mutual consent, dissolved. The accounts found from are placed in the hands of J. MES E. DAVIS, esq. for cohection. SAMUEL THOMPSON,

Lexington, October 17th, 1322-43-66 BAINBRIDGE

It the foot of the Muscle Shoals of Tenaessee Giver, (Stabama,) THE subscriber has a commodious HARE MOUSE at this place, for the storege of COTTON and other articles. The Produce of other states will be stored and sold, and Cotton will be bought and shipped on com-

REFERENCES. Messrs. L. & A. Gist,
S. M. Perry & Co. Bainbridge.
Bradford & Lowe, fluntsville, Alal
LEWIS DILLEHUNTY.
October 25, 1820.—45t1J.[ch L. & A. G.]

NEW GOODS.

Alex. Parker & Son, TAVE Just Received from Philadelphia in now opening at their Store opposite the Cour

House in Lexington.
BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMPRES, as'tee Cassinetts, Flannels and Balze, assorted Rose and 3 Point Blankets, do alsbury and Fulled Flannels Bombazetts and Ruttinetts Domestic Cottons Steam Loom Shirtings Irish Linens and Sheetings Cotton and Worsted Hose Silk, Kid and Beaver Glores Aien's and Women's Silk Hose Calicoes and Ginghams Elegant Figured Muslins Cotton Crapes and Crape Robes Gentlemen's Fashionable HATS Cotton, Crape and Silk Shawls Cloth and Cotton do Superfine and Common Bolting Clothis Imperial and TEAS Coffee, Loaf Sugar and Chocolate Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Cloves Nutnegs, Mace and Cianamon Madder, Allum and Indigo Queensware and China, as orted Glassware Wool and Cotton Cards do Nails and Tacks Hardware and Cutlery do Salt and Castings: Which will be Sold on the most mederate Lexington, October 28, 1830,-44-4

Foreign News.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13. By the ship Isabella, captain MacNeal from London, we have received London papers to the 6th Oct. inclusive—two days later than the accounts by the Importer, at New-York, from Liverpool. Some extracts from which follow. We learn verbally by this arrival, that the expectation was general in London, that the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen, would pass both houses of parliament; but there was nevertheless such a strong feeling in her favor throughout the country, that the govern-

tile measures towards her. Our extracts are from the " Times, an opposition print, and from the New Times" a paper attached to the ministeral side of the question. The first naimed paper is filled with Mr. Williams' Speech, who followed Mr. Brougham, and with the examination of several witnesses-a summary of which is given belows

ment would be afraid to adopt any hos-

The Paris Journals of Sunday contain nothing of importance. The king has made numerous additions to the list of members of the order of the Saint Esfirit, in consequence of the birth of the duke de Bordeaux. Among the new knight commanders is the prince de Talleyrand.

Extract of a letter dated Oporto, Sch.

vesterday are interesting from two causcs: from the commencement of the of a new Government in Lisbone examination of the evidence for the defence; aud, if we look to the anterior proceedings, from that evidence being at nce respectable, and conclusively faorable. Unfotunately, the nation has for some time been familiarized to an examination in support of, a cause, which cause, even were the evidence conclusive, must have been ruined by the maracter of these who gave it. We

ere enquired into; they were found chaste and modest. It was at last asked whether she had not a Milionese brogdie as if the Queen of England, a German by birth, and an English woman in station were a judge of that. But is there a Scotchman or Englishman about the British Court, that does not speak with a brogue? We could instance one of the most intelligent members of that very house before which the investigation take place. But in this state is the hashoped the Council would agree. The cross examination, which, it is obvious, so fer as it goes, leaves the examination the Descon proposed should be presen-

in chief perfectly unteached. For the accommodation of those readers whose time is so employed that they cannot toil through the evidence, we !

subjoin a brief abstract : Grand Duke of Baden, though anxious

from 1808 to 1819.

table—accompanied the Queento Rom Cevita Vecchia, and Leghorn—left h Majesty there, to have the advantage her brother's, the present Earl of Guild ford's excort to England never saw as unbecoming familiarity with Bergami-resigned the Queen's service in 1817 in consequence of the advice of her broth-

The affair of the Marietti's, of Milan, was brought forward again: and Lord Liverpool allowed that the matter of Col. Browne now required further inves-

PARIS, Oct. 2? A great crowd yesterday assembled before the apartments of the Duchess of Berria. They ardently desired to see the Prince of Bordeaux. Their wish was fulfilled, and the august was enabled to judge by her own senses, of the imthe public.

Extract of a private letter Sept. 26. The revolution is completely accome plished in Portugal.

A new regency had been nominated. It is composed of the following individuals, with the title of Excellency—Freire, Count of San Payo, the Count Resende, Count de Pennsfiel, Lieut. General Mathias, Joseph-Dias Acedo, and Bancamp

Orders were sent to the Tower of Belem, at the bar of the river, to allow no vessel to sail without the authority of govornment.

tember 16.

The constitutional army, about 18,000 men, are now assembling near Combra. from whence they move on the 20th in three divisions towards Lisbon, from which place letters mention their arrival was only waited for the inhabitants and troops to juin them. The members of the new government had left Oporto.

London, Oct. 6.

There were no arrivals of importance in the City this morning. The for the first sen; they let off yesterday at the constitutional army, about 18,000 in the City this morning. The form the constitutional army, about 18,000 in the City this morning. The form the city this morning. of the new government had lest Oporto for Combra, and the garrison of Oporto was composed of militia regiments which were under the command of general Aires Ponto.

The proceedings against the Queen we have hitherto given of the triumph. of the Insurgents, and the proclamation

> These papers contain also intelligence from Naples to the 15th unhimo. The best spirit seems to prevail throughout the country, and a determination to resist the Austrian invaders, of whose hostile attempts there is now no doubt.

ADDRESS TO THE KING. At a meeting of the Town council of Fortar, held on the 18th current, Deacon. Rodger proposed for the adoption of the Council two addresses—one to the King, another to the Queen, relative to the penling trial. The deacon stated, that he believed it to be customary with corporated bodies, to present addresses the rown, concerning occurrencies which nough he was a plain and blunt man, and sever, troubled himself with political matters, yet he would yield to noue in eneration of his Sovereign; and he had herefore drawn up an address, in lantollowing is a copy of the address which ed to the King, through the medium of

Lord Sidmouth :-"We your Majesty's loyal and dutiful sulijects, the Magistrates and Town-council of Forfar, in Common Council assem-1. The clerk of the Queen's solicitor bled, beg leave to approach your Majest proved that the chamberlain of the ty at this juncture, with sentiments of the atmost reverence and respect. While to come over as a witness for the Queen addresses from every quarter are pour-yet was afraid lest be should offend his leg in to her Majesty the Queen; we begin leave to express our astonishment that no 2. Col. St. Leger proved that ill corporation within your kingdom has health was the sole cause of his leaving presented to you an address of conde-the Queen's struce, after 11 years—lence upon the miserable and fortors con-3. Lord Guilford visited the Queen be placed by the slanderous allegations 3. Lord Guilford visited the Queen at Naples, and saw her in company with his sister at Rome. Chita Vecchia, and Lagharn. Her conduct perfectly proper, no familiarity with Bergami. Visited the Queen at Villa d'Este; saw her in a boat with Bergami, who rowed it; dined with the Queen—Bergami and madame Oldi sitting at table. Bergami's manners perfectly unobtrusive. The Queen's the medium of your majesty to her brought to trial, for the sole appears to wards him not such as to call for any ther brought to trial, for the sole appears lan accent. She did not leave on Lord Majesty to be nious and chaste, and not Guilford's mind that he had been conversing with a vulgar woman. Ber-gami did not appear superior to the sie sort must have created seatiments of gami did not appear superior to the six uation which he had formerly filled.

4. Lord Glenhervic met the Queen at Genoa; Lady Glenbervio volunteered to act as laily of hedchamber until the arrival of lady Charlotte Campbell? the best company of Genoa at the queen's house, where Lord Glenbervie frequently dined with his lady. Bergami treated as a servant, whithout any undue familiarity; he behaved towards his mistress with becoming respect.

5. Lady Charlotte Lindsay quitted the Queen at Brunswick, accordingly to an agreement made before they left England, in 1814. In March, 1815, saw and attended hen at Naples, where all the balm of consolation to her wounded fel-

attended hen at Naples, where all the balm of consolation to her wounded hel-English of distinction, and many Neas politans, and other foreigners of mah. herous foce to condign funichment.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7.

FOREIGN NEWS. We have nothing very late from Europe. An arrival from Lisbon puts us n possession of somethig more from Portugal. If such people as the Portuguese, Spaniards and Italians have at last been roused to assert their rights, what ought to be expected from the German states, the very cradle of the reformation that has done so much for the old and new world. From every view of this subject, we are induced to believe, that great exertious will be made by the civilized part of Europe, to reduce the power of their rulers.

The mail which departed for the Eastward on Monday morning last, was stopped by high water, consequently we had no mail on Tuesday night.

A bill giving to carpenters and other mechanics a lien on their work until they are paid, was lost in the House of representatives on Monday last by a vote of

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN & JOHN ROWAN Esqs, are said to be candidates for the office of President of the "Commonwealth's Bank.

FOR THE GAZETTE. Messrs. Editors. - I owe it to justice and to myself, as well as to our reptesentatives who have been misrepresented, to correct what stated in your paper of the 23d ult. concerning their Legislative conduct: And I assure you I feel pleasure in disbelieving and contradicting reports which were almost universally circulated to their prejudice. There are few citizens of this town who have not been equally mistaken with myself.

In your last paper, I perceive that I have incurred the displeasure of " Mercer," by stating that " the Mercer Representation was opposed to the location of the Bank of the Com-monwealth at Marrossburgh." I shall be happy in believing that a misconception of my expression and meaning has occasioned it. My meaning was, that the population of Harrodsburgh was too limited to furnish a sufficient number of persons disposed or able to manage concerns of such intricacy and importance And I think if " Mercer" will refer to " Franklin," he will find no such expression, as he quoted from it.

PRANKLIN.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE MENTUCKY GAZETTE. A ovember 23, 1820.

At a time like the present, when present ures and involvments the most unexampled, pervade our country from one end of it to the other-when every section of this state is ve beneatly clamoring for relief, and when the best mode of contributing to it is the subject of universal speculation, it is the duty of eveman who has a heart to feel for the welfare of his fellow citizens, to lend his efforts, however feeble, in lightening, if he cannot remove, the calamities and distresses that sur round us. It may be assumed as a position which cannot be controverted, that the pre-sent is an era unparalleled in the annuls of National embarrassment, particularly in relation to the 5. States Individual competency is one of the chief ingredients of National Wealth; but from the dearth which now prevails of a current circulating medium, we not only see a consequent stagnation of enterprize and exertion — We see likewise, the individual fortunes of almost every man, whose attention has heretofore been turned to the diffu-sion of trade, the establishment of manufactories, and the encouragement of lahour, either swept into the great vortex of remediless involvement, or so clogged by liens and incum brances upon their estates that every thing like industry is benumbed into aparhy, and prospective exertion is checked by the hopeess offuture acquisition.

For the alleviation or the remedy of a misfortune so deplorable, the functionaries of the people in almost every part of the Union, are contributing their endeavors, and from the manifestations so general, of a spirit of relief, much may reasonably be calculated upon from the Legislatures of the different states. Were we to take the pains to enter into an

numeration of the various matters of legisla tive interferance, as they are suggested and called for by the diversified necessities of the country. Such a course might constitute an appropriate preface to this essay; but it uld, at the same time, be useless and unseasonable in regard to its general purport In the wisdom and discretion of the local representatives of the state, we may flatter our-selves that we have a sure guarantee for a successful interposition of the law and to them we would entrust every measure in their power to adopt. But there are demands and necessiof which the interest and prosperity of our state are deeply concerned, and which the constitution of the United States has confided gione nto the hands of the NETIONEL REPREexertation. It is a matter of important and interesting speculation, to enquire into the measures which are the best calculated to arrest the progress of a falling community, and thus svert the consequences that would ensu-from such a signal calamity. Such measures can be applied to no purpose, more saudable and patriotic, than in supplying the engines of a state by the liberal dissemination of creditable currency, and especially in the total absence or depreciation of a circulating medi-um. Such a plan of Relief is already in considerable forwardness and is no doubt destined to satisfy the emergencies, which are im-mediately in the reach of our Legislature.— But amidst the great multiplicity of schemes, having for their professed object the complete eradication of the public diseases, it should not be forgotten, that there are some individuals amongst us, of worth, of talent, and of enterprize, upon whose credit as capitalists the blow of misfortune has fallen with a dreadful and mortal severity, and for whose resus-

nuile business, to an extent beyond the posshilling of redemption, in the usual course of finely, though they do not ripen so well. Arlington House, 24th Oct. 1820.

man evils. You will perceive that I allude to those, whose predispositions to industrious exertion, embrace the widely diversified concerns of the whole trading community, but are, from necessity, confined to the simple provision for family authorized. provision for family subsistence. For the relief of such men, a remedy no less desperate
than the nature of the disease itself could answer—and for such, nothing less than a
BANKRUPI LAW, to eminate from the highest Legislative authority in the Union, is alone

adequate.

Preliminary to the further prosecution of this subject, it may not be unavailing to de-vote a few remarks to the principles of ex-pediency upon which such a law would be botomed and the advantageous consequence to the nation at large, which such a system would be calculated to subserve.

In the attempts which have heretofore been made in Congress for the adoption of this measure, there has been mingled an ingredient of illiberality, resulting no doubt from the influence of sectional prejudice, which has been fatal to its passage. The propriety, nay the necessity of such a law, has never yet been brought into serious question, and it is to be hoped, that upon its anticipated agitation during the present session of Congress, every other sentiment will be discarded but a re gard to the interests and general welfare of the country—and more especially at this im-portant crisis, when almost every man of en-terprize has been more or less visited by misfortune and reduced by involvment, and when, too, from the present aspect of monied af-fairs, the whole United States are threatened with irreparable Bankruptcy. It will doubt-lessly be conceded on the part of the oppo-nents of the proposed system, that industrious, enterprizing intelligent merchants are the nerve and strength of that most important and vital interest of the nation—the agricultural—that they give tone to industry and incentive to laudable emulation—that they call into action the energies of the Farmer, who would otherwise sleep in inaction, content with the income of a mere every-day subsistence. In this country, where the division of employment lessens the weight of individual labor, policy has made it customary for the mercantile and farming interest, to be distinct and separate, and reciprocally dependent up-on each other for the profits of their several

then flourish, to such a degree, as to communicate life and vigor and animation to the community in which such a state of things might exist. If then the farming interest of this country be dependant upon the mercantile for encouragement and support, if by checking the exertions of the merchant you check cor respondently the advancement of a community, to wealth and prosperity—does not expe-diency call loudly for the exercise of all the talent, and industry and enterprize, of which that community, in a mercantile respect, is possibly susceptible? Men of active exertion and enterprising

occupations. It would be inexpedient so to

divide them, asto impose upon either the uni-ted duties of both, because neither could

talentiare most apt to engage in that kind of speculation, which is of the greatest benefit to the state. They overlook the little profits of a trafic confined to the narrow domicounty or district, and by giving greater lat-titude to their views and greater daring to heir speculations, at once increase the prospect of individual emolument, and enhance the reputation of their country. They have frequently to depend for the affluence or deof their circumstances, upon the chance of the elements and the fickleness of contingency. Their liability to losses is consequently greater-and if they loose, they are involved in embarrassments from which no contingencies whatever can be presented for their extrication;—embariassments, rendered doubly oppressive by the multiplied and remediless inflictions and exactions of Law. One fatal failure may plunge a man's family in pov-erty and wretchedness; and by robbing him, (should he fail largely) of all after incentives to industrious pursuit, wrests from the com munity the benefits, which spring so abundantly, from the well applied talent of every

individal member in it. If a contrary state of things to the present should be brought about—which can only be effectuated by the adoption of such a measure as I propose in this essay, the consequences to the country would be as advantageous as they are now disastrous. The door to exer-tion would be re-opened to the man of enterprize—industry would begin to smile—trade to prosper—speculation, being unfettered, would be rousing into active operation and employment the lethargised resources of the nation, and in the revolution of a few years, the honest debtor, would be able to shake off the burthen of legal obligation, and become an useful citizen, travelling once more the high road to credit, competency and in-

I offer you these reflections, gentlemen, in the spirit of free and candid discussion. The crisis is an interesting one, and the topic is co-extensively so. At other times I propose. o pursue the enquiry, and will endeavor impartially to contrast the law now in existence upon this subject to the one contemplated in this essay: to shew the policy of the adoption of the latter: the painciples upon which t should be established and the beneficial effects that will ensue to the nation. I am not so confident as to imagine that I can turn the drift of prejudice and opposition or change in a single respect the determination of congress. If, from my examination of it, I can elicit a spark of interest in the minds of others, and thus conduce to a more thorough investigation of the subject, the consequen ces that will flow from it, and not the effort itself, will afford me cause for self-congratu EMILIUS.

Agricultural.



TO THE EDITORS.

Glasgow Vineyard, Nov. 22. Gentlemen: I have received your etter by Mr. Beauchamp, requesting third of a dollar per pair; but to those me to give you a sketch of the Vineyard at this place, planted by a Swiss gentleman and myself.

the vines are planted is elevated. The Jure of sending you an Arlington Shoe vines are planted on the south-east of properly ironed, which I flatter myself the hill and rather in a rolling position, will meet your approbation, and that of well calculated to drain the water off in our agricultural friends generally. As heavy rains, which I conceive wery es- an old servant in the cause, permit me to sential to the culture of vines. grape that we cultivate is of different fits which your agricultural work, is species-we have planted of the Macitation, no effort, however potent, of lecal deira, Claret, Cape, Burgundy, and to hope that increased the will at once, gentlemen, perceive, that You will at once, gentlemen, perceive, that Tallude to those men who have failed in mer-thrive well and ripen remarkably regulations. lar. The vines of the Madeira thrive

man effort, and the use vicissitudes of hu- | as the others. I have declined cultivating them, as I think they will not succeed in this climate. The first vines were planted in a nursery in 1813, from the slips, and in 1814 we planted them. out in the manner that we wanted them to grow. The first part of the Vineyard consisted of about two and a half acres; it bore a small crop of grapes in 1816, and in 1817 we made five barrels of wine, which was of the Claret and Madeira quality. The Vincyard now consists of about five acres; they have never failed bearing since they first began .- This fall I made nine barrels of wine, although the last two and a half acres had just began to bear, and (from the novelty of the institution) I am well persuaded that one-half of the grapes were ate each year.

I ratherthink the vines will not come to maturity under ten years. The vines should be pruned when clear of sap. I have generally pruned in January and February. The slips should be planted in March when the vines first begin to Horsey, Sanford. put forth. The slips should be cither buried or kept in a warm cellar after they are taken from the vine until plan-

I am well convinced, from my experience in the business, that a Vineyard in an eligible situation, well cultivated, will yield from three to fite hundred gallons to the acre; and one hand can with ease cultivate five acres, except gathering-and I have no doubt but the wine would be equally as good as that which is imported, at the same age. I have sold my wine when only two years old for two and a half and three dollars ina, Lowrie. per gallon.

Should the people of Kentucky and Tennessee turn their attention to this business, they will not only be enabled to stop the importation of wises, but Holmes, of Maine. will be enabled to furnish the easternand northern states with this articlecheaper than they can import it.

Very respectfully yours, JAMES G. HICKS.

ARLINGTON SHOES.

To the Editor of the American Furmer.

Mr. Editor-I enclose you an extract from the letter of Entwistle, Clog maker | na from Europe, and now diligently em-

ployed in his calling King-Street, Alex-

"The Clogs will last two winters, by oiling or greasing the upper leather, and putting fresh soals on, for there is not half the strain on the upper leather, as on a leathern soaled shoe. I mysel have put the sixteenth pair of soals to one pair of upper leathers. The man was a muslin weaver, wore nothing else winter and summer, the upper leathers he wore eight years."

So much for my friend Entwistle, who calculates to furnish these shoes at one loilar per pair, and to mend with thread and nails (until the soals are worn out)

And now Mr. Editor, I hear you exlaim with the Dominic, Prodigious! Prodigious! I see the sons of St. Crisin arise, brandish their soals and cry-What the devil has gotten into the fellow with his Arlington economics and his, wooden soals. Soals sir, he has no soul at all, I perceive too a stir on the shop board. The Kinghts of the needle, become alarmed, and say, what next. We shall soon hear of durable breeches, like those of Hudibras, " that had been at the seige of Bullen." We shall have hickory waistcoats, and white oak pantaloons—a good straight waiscoat to that fellow, and his economies. Gentle Crafts, forbear! Think not of harm, where no harm bridge, resigned, appeared, was qualifiis intended. There will always be! enough of the vain, the wealthy, and the gay, the votaries of pleasure, fashion, and folly, to keep your awls, and needles from rusting. We care not for the rich, but minister to the poor. The clatter we make with our Clogs, will not be heard in the Pavilions of the Great, nor participate in the sports of the Town, among the disciples of Vestris. We have no Dandies in agriculture. But in "the moss, and on the moor," in the labours of industry, and the toils of the slave, this meritorious innovation will give comfort to thousands, and establish its rinim to public patronage, on the basis of public utility. None other than wooden-soaled shoes.

can henceforth be used by the labourers on my estates. I am well assured of their benefits in every possible way We Southrons know that most of the ills to which our slaves are subject, proceed from damps; hence the number of crippled and debilitated negroes to be met within the south. The leathern soaled shoes, which are given to negroes, are very generally made of indifferent materials, and while wet are thrust into the fire to dry, and warm the feet-the this time. wooden-soaled shoe, is impervious to wet, and will keep the feet dry, warm and comfortable, in the severest weather.

When those shoes are made at home, I should say the cost would be about the who have not domestic facilities of this sort, surely a dollar per pair, is most reasonable for shoes, warranted to last The situation of the ground on which the winter. I will do myself the pleascongratulate you on the extensive benelevery day producing in our country and to hope that increased patronuge, may

GEORGE W. P. CURTIS.

Proceedings of Congress. table one day of course.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Elliots and Mr. Walker, of Georgia, appeared to-day.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, reported, without amendment, from the select committee, the bill to alter the times of holding the district courts of Alabama, and the bill was passed to a third read-

The senate then, pursuant to the or der of the day, proceeded to the apcommittees, which resulted in the distribution of the members as follows:

On the committee of Foreign relations. Messrs Barbour, Macon, Brown, Hunter, King, of N. Y.

On Finance-Messrs. Sanford, Macon, Dana, Eaton, Holmes, of Me. On Commerce and Manufactures Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, Burrill,

On Military Affairs-Messrs. Wil-

liams, of Tennessee, Trimble, Taylor, Elliott, Johnson, of Kentucky. On the Militia -- Messrs. Noble, Tich-

enor, Stokes, Lanman, Chandler. On Naval Affairs-Messrs, Pleas ants, Parrott, Williams, of Mississippi, Walker, of Alabama, Walker, of Geor-

On the Public Lands-Messrs. Tho mas, Taylor, Lowrie, Eaton, Van Dyke. On Indian Affairs-Messrs. Holmes, of Mississippi, Johnson, of Kentucky, Johnson, of Louisiana, King, of Alaba-

On Claims-Messrs. Wilson, Roberts, Morrill, Ruggles, Van Dyke.

On the Judiciary-Messrs. Smith, Burrill, Pinkney, Walker, of Georgia

On the Post Office and Post Roads-Mesers. Stokes, Wilson, Palmer, Edwards, Chandler.

On Pensions-Messrs. Noble, Elliott. Wilson, Eaton, Tichenor. On the District of Columbia-Mess.

Horsey, Lanman, Lloyd, Barbour, Hun-On Accounts-Messrs. Roberts, Bur-

rill, Lanman. On Roads & Canals-Messrs. King. of N. Y. Trimble, Lowrie, Macon, Da-

The following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Sandford on Friday, were taken

up and agreed to. Resolved. That so much of the message of the President of the United State, as concerns our relations with Spain and with France, be referred to

he committee of foreign relations. Resolved, That so much of the mes sage of the President of the United States as relates to finance, be referred to the committee of finance.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the debt due for the sale of public lands, be referred to the committee on public lands.

Resolved, That so much of the mes sage of the President of the United States as relates to the Indian tribes, be referred to the committee on Indian af-

And the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Benton, a Senator from the new state of Missouri, has arrived, but cannot of course at present take his seat.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES those already noticed, attended this day : Messrs. Parker, Floyd, Bryan, and Al-

Mr Solomon Sibley, elected a delegate from Michigan, vice Mr. Wooded, and took his seat.

Mr. Eddy, of Rhode Island, offered for consideration the following resolu-

Resolved, That the act entitled " An act allowing compensation to the members of the senate, members of the house of representatives of the United States, and to the delegates of the territories, and repealing all other laws on the subject," passed the first session of the fifteenth congress, ought to be so altered and amended that the compensation to the members and delegates aforesaid shall hereafter be six dollars for each day's attendance, and six dollars for every twenty miles' travel, instead of the compensation now allowed by said act, and that it be referred to a committee to prepare and report a bill for altering and amending said act accordingly.

And the question being put, without debate, will the house now proceed to the consideration of this resolution? it was decided thus:

For consideration, Against it, 61 So the house refused to proceed to

the consideration of the resolution at Mr. Storrs submitted the following : Resolved, That the 18th rule of the

standing rules and orders of this house be annulied. The 18th rule is in the following

words: " Business referred to committees of the whole house shall be called for in

the following order: 1. Private bills which have passed the senate, and have been report-

ed favorably by a committee of the house. 2. Private b. is reported by a committee of the house.

Bills and resolutions of a public nature.

4. Bills which have passed the senate, and have been reported against by a committee of the house.

5. Reports untavorable to petition-

The motion of Mir. Storrs lies on the

The resolution moved on Friday las by Mr. Bloomfield, for altering the rules of the house with regard to petitions was considered and agreed to; and that offered by Mr. Foot was disagreed to.

Mr. Linn, of New-Jersey, submitted for consideration the following resolu-

Resolved, That the committee of Way's and Means be directed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the compensation allowed to mainbers o congress to six dollars per day, and a proportional reduction for travelling to and from the seat of government; and also of reducing the pay of all the officers of government that has been increased since the year 1809, to what in was at or before that period.

Mr. L. made a few remarks on introducing this proposition, the import of which was, that his opinion was, that Congress ought to go back to the year 1809, and restore the compensations to public officers, &c. to the condition in which they then stood. As the present proposition, however, was for inquiry merely, not requiring any expression of the opinion of the house, he hoped no

objection would be made to it. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, said a few words expressive of his opinion, that, if a reduction of expenditures, &c. was made, it ought to be more general than was proposed by this motion to be enquired into. To such a general reduction, he was favorable, but was opposed to a piece-meal legislation on the subject, which must be partial and might be unjust in its operation. This was the substance of Mr. C's. observation, though not perhaps his words. He wished the resolution to be so modified as to make it as comprehensive as in his opinion it ought to be.

Mr. Smith, of Md. thought the object of this motion did not properly fall within the duties of the committee of ways and means, and wished it referred to a different committee.

Mr. Linn did not wish to take the house by surprise, and consented to his motion's lying on the table, that gentlemen might have an opportunity to prepare amendments to it, if they tho't

So the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, submitted for consideration the following resolu-

Resolved, That the committee on the military establishment be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing he military peace establishment of the United States.

And the resolution was agreed to without debate or division.

Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, submitted for consideration a joint resoluion. In doing so, he expressed his carnest hope that, as a similar resolution had passed the Senate at the last session but had not yet been acted upon in this louse for want of time, it would have an carly consideration at this acasion, and receive that approbation from the house which he thought it merited. The following is a copy of the resolve moved by Mr. Smith :

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, twothirds of both houses concurring, That The following members, in addition to tion of the United States be proposed to the following amendment to the constituthe legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution:

of representatives in the congress of the United States, each state shall, by its legislature, be divided into a number of listrices, equal to the number of representatives to which such state may be entitled; the districts shall be formed or contiguous territory, and contain, as neurly as may be, an equal number of persons entitled by the constitution to be epresented, or of persons qualified to tote for members of the most numerous branch of the state legislature. In each listrict the persons qualified to vote shall hoose one representative. That, for the purpose of choosing electors of President and Vice President of the United States, the persons qualified to vote for representatives in each district, shall choose one elector. The two additional electors, to which each state is entitled, shall be appointed in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct. The eectors, when convened at the time and place prescribed by law, for the purpose of voting for president and vice president of the United States, shall have power, in case any of them shall fail to attend, to choose an elector or electors in place of him or them so failing to attend. The division of states into districts, as hereby provided for, shall take place immediately after this amendment shall be adopted, and immediately after every future census and apportionment of repres sentatives under the same; and such United States, shall be upon the faith sequent census shall have been taken,

committee, made at the last session, state, or of the United States shall cease. having been called for, the several or-ders of the day (being the unfinished business of last session, which, according the rule, revives this day) were, on motion of Mr. Storrs, postponed until tomorrow, to give an opportunity for the And the house adjourned.

Kentucky Legislature

IN SENATE PRIDAY, NOW MA Mr. White presented the petition of James Johnson praying to be reflered from a tax laid by the town of Lexings. on his manufacturing establisment that place, which was referred. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THURSDAY, NOV. 33. M. Miller offered the following feed

lutions, viz t

WHEREAS it evidently appears to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that the right of charterin corporations, or granting to particular associations of individuals, privileges and immunities to the exclusion of other citizens, is contrary to the spirit of the constitution of of the United States, in support of which construction, it is only necessary to refer to the journal of the proceedings of that illustrious body of statesmen who framed that instrument by whom every proposition to grant such powers to the government of the U. States, in express terms, even where the public good might require them, was promptly rejected : And whereas the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky are convinced, that the new cessity and propriety of chartering the Bank of the United States, in order to enable the government to collect the revenue, has been so far from being demonstrted by experience, that the effects of the institution as well of the state banking institutious, have rather produced calamity, encouraged extravigance and luxury, created a ficticious circulating medium, which the funds of the bank were never competent to redeem, and excited a wild and mischivous spirit of speculation, without parale lel in the history of our country: And whereas, that institution, by pursuing such a course, has set an example to in dividuals, as well as to the state banks which have been unfortuneately too closely followed by over-trading to an unwarrantable extent, imposing on the credulous and unweary, and holding out improper and dishonourable inducements to the honest and industridus portion of the community, which is it terly inconsistent with the sound more principles indispensible to the welfare of a republican government. In consequence of this state of things, an entire derangement of the paper currency of the whole United States has occurred followed by such a depreciation of the current paper of most of the local banks resulting from this suspension of specie payments, as enables a fraudulent debte or, legalized by many of the state legis. latures, tacitly, if not expressly, to enrich simself at the expence of his creditor, by discharging his debt with a sum nom mally as great, but in reality less than the amount contracted to pay. By this course, the debtor impoverishes his crede itor in the proportion to his own gains, which ultimatety operates as an extraor dinary and unequal levy of money on a single class of citizens: And whereis this ruinous policy has, in effect defrauded the government of that portion of its revenue which is lost by such depreciation in the paper it consented to receive, relying on the good faith of the institutions by which it was issued; and producing such a total want of confidence in the plighted faith of banking institutions, as to withdraw the precious metal from c reulation. If these premises are correct the concluson ought not to excite our surprise, although we are compelled to lament it. The value of labor as well as its products, is diminished, and the national expenses are enhanced beyond its revenue : And where s, this deplora ble state of things has induced the gover-"That, for the purpose of choosing authorize the tender of paper money ments of several States, indirectly toin payment of debts, by permitting long replevins, which necessarily must in crease these evils, of which all loudly complain presenting a scene of fraud on one side and a less on the other, in all contracts between individuals. From these causes, trade languishes, the certainty of support by regular industry islost, the fraudulent concealment of property from just creditors is no longer considered dishonorable, and the whole moral fabric of society, is endangered; Therefore:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that the following amendment to the constitution of the United States, be proposed to the several state legislatures, which, when adopted by the constitutional majority thereof, shall be made part of the instrument: That no state shall have power to create any bank or corporation for dealing in money, bullion or exchange, or emitting bills; nor shall the Congress of the United States have any power to grant to any individual or individuals, any letter or letters of mcorporation, of to give to any individual or individuals, any power or authority by incorporation or otherwise, to deal in money, bullion, exchange, emit bills, or in any manner to excercise the privileges and powers of a bank, but all bills of credit issued, unand credit of the United States, and to and an apportionment of representatives from and after the _____of ____ in the The resolution was twice read, and incorporated by the Congress of the U. referred to a committee of the whole on Stores, and ark and every power or privi-The consideration of a report of a under any act of incorporation of any Resolver , That the Governor of this

commonwe ath be, and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of the foreconsideration of the motion of Mr. S. to aid in promoting the adoption and senat assin congress, requesting

foregoi a amendment to part of the said stitution of the Upited States.

mind, working mischief merety for mire chief sacks. That sney which prompts men to destroy the fair fame of its object is more prenicious and detectible than the avarice which excites men to theft. We can lock up our most valuable goods from the hand of the thief, while envi-

ther to be chosen than riches," " A good name is better than precious sintment,"
"Be not a witness against thy neighber, without a cause." The immitable
Shakspeare says, "He who steals my hurse steals track. It was mine, it is his and has been the slave of thousands; but he who filches from me my goo pame, robs me of that which not enrich. es him, yet makes me poor indeed."

It would take felio volumns to contain one half the slanders heaped upon the found a reviller under the feigned name of Jacher Dwight. My mind has been led to these reflections on seeing an attack made upon the character of Col. Richard M. Johnson, in an Ohio news. paper, which astonished me. On reading it I exclaimed, what can the benev olent, kind-hearted Col. Johnson have done to provoke this hostility? has he even failed to pay sufficient respect to lightly of the productions of his pen, or endeavoured to check the circulation of his paper! has he failed to endeavor to promote his views in private or public lie? I was answered that in all probability the writerin common with all Col. Johnson's acquaintances if called upon privately would acknowledge the goodness of his disposition and his particular kindness to him.

What can be the matter ? I rejoined Does he begrudge to Johnson the fame he gained in his short military career, and the plaudits of the national government in bestowing upon nim distinguish ad approbation? Dues, he begrady him the thanks of his country for the blood he has so copiously shed in defence of her rights? Does he begrud, him the fame and good will he has ob tained by his steady attachment to the cause of the soldier, the distressed wid owes and children of their country; and those well directed efforts to obtain for his fellow citizens what was justly due to them from the nation? Does he be grudge to Col. Johnson his well carned influence in the government? Well earned I say because the influence he has obtained in the national government is derived from the useful information he adds to the public stock; the confidence of his constituents which he cargies with him and the support he gives to every salutary measure. Oh! envy thou bane of civilized tife!

The Ohio writer tells his reades the if a new Post Master General is to be pinted, it must not be Col. Johnson, and he gives two reasons; one is, he cause there is a Post Office at the Great Crossings, two miles and half from the Colonel's residence : the other because his brother has a contract for carrying the mail, and this writer takes upon him self to say that the Post Office at the Great Crossings, cost the public thousands a year. I have enquired as to the truth of this assertain, and find that inatead of the office coating the public any thing I am assured that it has added \$200 to the Post Office revenue. There s not a man of business in the nation who would not wish to have a Post Of bee within two miles and a half of him, of course the objection would lie with equal weight gainst every person who is qualified for the station or aspires to it. Col. James Joinson has long had a loosing contract for carrying the mail; he took it off the hands of a Mr. Willis who had been ruined by it, and has kept thup beyond the expectation of those who knew the difficulties attending it .-He has never had a cent more for carry ing the mail to the Great Crossings than he would have had if there had been no Post Office there. It is thought by thos who know something about the cust of keeping up the rout, that Col. J. Johnon is yet \$20,000 out of pocket by it, possibly it is now doing better. There is not a post rout of that length, difficulty, and importance on the continent on which the public have been better servel, and with more satisfaction. The nature of the Post Office establishmen: is such, that if there was any, the feast disposition for corrupt management he tween two brothers, one the Post Master General, it would be expused as all the contracts and money transactions of the department are taken cognizance of in the treasury department by the Auditor

er Comptroller. It is not that the writer of this article wishes Col. Johnson to accept the stathou of Post Master Gereral if it should be offerded to him, all though among his acquaintances with the proeminent men in the nation, he knows but one man better qualified for the station. Nor he wishes for the goood of the na-Johnson should been the place he hold Vesters country is about to less (for a li The fear of transportation tellowed)

pered energies of an able writer, em-ployed in the suppression of acknowl-edged vices.

A FRIEND TO MERIT.

FROM THE LITERARY CADET, NOV. 28. PENITENTIARY SYSTEM, No. II.

It is our intention, in this number, to state briefly the plan of punishment, which we propose as a system, with some of the reasons for its adoption, reserving their development more in detail for future numbers.

The plan is not a novel one-an un tried invention of speculative inexperionce, but has the sanction of successful practice in its favor, in the country o our ancestors, from which we have de rived the basis of all our civil and political institutions. It is simply TRANS-PORTATION. Fortunately at this period, the United States have not only the means of putting this mode of punishment in practice, but may do it with character of the great, the good Jeffer great advantage to their commerce and the integrity of their domains, as well as to the safety of their citizens and the

Claims of humanity.
The mouth of the Columbia river on the Pacific is a point, at which it is important for many reasons, that the United States should make a strong estab lishment. Their commerce and navigation, already valuable and rapidly increasing, in the ocean which rolls be tween the western coasts of America and the East Indies, demand a convenient and safe place of fendezvous and supply. The riches of the ocean on the one hand, and of the forest on the other invite the enterprise of our scamen and merchants, and will amply repay their toils, and hazards, and expenditures in the pursuit. But it is important to their safety and success, that they should have a harbor, within the territory of the Union, to which they may resort, as the emporium of their trade, and centre of their operations, by sea am land. Such a rendezvous will be obtained by the estabilishment of a MILITARY POET, at the mouth of the Columbia, or at some other point more suitable, if such there be, with a moderate garrison, to which all the convicts in the United States should by regularly sent, as the pioneers and rudiments of a colony, which would give strength to the place, and provide it with agricultural supplies, as well as furnish the dradges necessary in the furnish ride and the fineries. The preserva- laives when capt. If, sailed. tion of our territory from the encroachments of the Russians, the British, and the Spanlards, whould at the same time be accomplished. But the discussion of the subject under this aspect will be pursued more at large hereafter; at present, a lew remarks on the propriety of adopting transportation as a substiune for the panitentiary will be more

As we have appealed to our own experience against the penitentiary system; on the 20th, with a force that diffied of in a permanent constitution may be framed, so we may appeal to the experience of England in favor of transportation.—

Iter experience, it is admitted, does not night started for the Cape with the depropagity of every person, until this glorious evince the Meacy of this mode of punishment, as a preventive of crimes by inspiring a dread of the penalty. But in this respect, it would be equal, in this country, to the penitentiary at least, while it would be much preferable on other accounts. The miserable condition of poer people in England is such, as in many instances to render transportation a blessing; and it is not therefore much dreaded as a punishment. But it relieves the community from the future execution against the disaffected forces presence and depredations of the culprit, of the late Christophe-As much rewhich is a consideration of great value

and importance. The penitentlary as at present admin-Istered, Instend of diminishing the number of rogues, unquestionably educates and multiplies them. Young persons, who are sent there novices in villany, come out hardened in principle, and to have a large party in his favor. The adepts in the theory of crime. They old prejudices between Blacks and Musare turned loose, to wander up and down lators are reviving anew, and it is not unthrough society, seeking as well for op- likely that the old scenes of bloodshead portunities to commit depredations on and massacre are again to be acted. In the morals of its members, as upon their this place the paradox of war and quietproperty. Many a youth, who enters noss is realized. Since the President's on the career of vice, is indebted for his ruin to their enticement, They need bance or violation of good order. Tin accomplices, well for society as for the Money is pouring in in abundance, and is execution of their schemes, and readily beginning to pass tolerably current." discover and corrupt those, who have a predisposition to villany, leading them into acts which they would never dare to commit alone. The confessions of a great majority, who have suffered for their crimes, establish the fact, that their of Nantucket is 72, 28 of them between first essays in felony were the effects of and 400 tons. In addition to which bad company. How important then they have a large number of brigs and must it be, to relieve society from the smaller vessels in the same employs presence of those graduates in villany, and innerant professors, who wander about to enlist associates, and teach them the art, as well as to put it in prace

n w running at large in the United States . If they had all been transpor- quired the reason of this circumstance ted, instead of being schooled, confirm. ed, and turned loose again, what differense it would have made at the present day in the annals of our criminal code The ranks of the fraternity would have been so thinned, that the commission of crims would generally be the effect of The fear of transportation followed by

into criminal practices.

It would be as impracticable for them. to return from the mouth of the Column reportal in Europe. It is one of the bis river, as for British convicts to re- legiting I herals who writes.

we have not room to days to pursue the subject further.

From the Democratic Press, Nov. 18

Already has the baleful influence of the Missouri question Been felt in our national councils. Before the representatives of the people are organized, before any interchange of opinion has taken place, before they are able to agree upon an officer to preside over their deliberations, they are found ranged under opposing interests. We have not seen the names of the members who have voted for Mr. Taylor, or Mr. Lowndes, nor have we any private information or the subject, yet are we thoroughly and painfully satisfied that it is a GROOMAPHY AL vote, The northern section of the Union votes for Mr. Taylor and the southern votes for Mr. Lowndes.

This view of the question is very mainfoil. All heretofore known parties and about to fly to arens, in the foil. All heretofore known parties and about to fly to arens, in the combinations of parties are broken down and but awaillaries. of Good Feelings is more distant than stitution; that is to say they desire that ever. Local interests, local jealousies, local prejudices, are all called into action and those Geographical distinctions against which the almost dying words of Washington were raised, are now brought into full operation. Our publie discussions are no longer bounded by the barriers of principle but all the best and worst feelings of our nature are enlisted on the one side or on the other dide. We do not wish to pursue the cerely hope it may end better than our

By the sloop Amelia S. Dodson, Harat, on the 20th October, Gonaives sur rendered to President Boyer without any resistance. His army was reported to be 10,000 strong. His fleet arrived on the same day, consisting of 2 schoquers, I ketch, 2 sloops, and 13 barges. Oh the 23d, he marched for the Cape, which was generally believed would make no at the city of Courte, amidst the universal resistance. The fleet was lying at Gon- acclamations and cheerings of all classes of

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter received per incident on such occasions) was witnessed the sloop Amelia S. Dodson, arrived throughout the whole day, though the jey here on Saturday in 22 days from Conaives .- American.

GONALIVES, Oct. 23.

termination of taking possession of, and holding all that part of the Island. His advance gnard I understand met with ome resistance about eight miles from his place, and I presume there will be fighting, before the north will submit to Boyer's troops are advancing into this part of the country in various directions, nd their strangth, if correctly reported will be soff, ight to carry his views into jolead as most of the people in this part of the Island were at the termination of Christophe's tyranay, still many of them do not appear very cordially disposed to be governed by Boyer. They wish to have a chief of their own, and the late Prince of Limbs (Gen. Remy,) is said troops came in, there has been no distur-

SALEM, Nov. 15.

Nantucket Whale Fishery .- The num her of ships now employed in the whate fishery by the people of the small Island ment.

LASTING GRIEF.

" During our excursion in the Valley of Deropili in Albania," says a late Eng There are probably not less than three lish traveller, " we have heard many or four thousand persons of this kimi doleful cries and loud lamentations, proceeding from several houses ; we en from our guides, who informed us that the women were still wailing for their husbands and sons who had fallen is pattle against the vizier : now many of hese had been thus occupied at least seven years previous to the time we mised at the folly of this observance. so powerful is the force of custom! I ace, and there openly declare for the Open-

struggie supposed to be about to become holder, all men of noted talents and unanim-

turn from Botany Bay. It would be had not been been so Naples, the recess to prevent their return by sea; and voir of prevent, struct all attention, is the route across the mountains would be "the eyes" of Enrope upon the countrie too difficult to be often attempted with whefe the ancient voicances of the physical creation still burn, and from which a spark seems at this moment to be of the political world. All interests are ed about the streets chearing the King-awake, erect, armed and in a hostile atthyde; the old policy arrays and drills ignorance and inveterate prejudices; the new provokes and accelerates the profrom of liberal ideas. If the battle should be joined, the strife will be terri-

> But there is no way of preventing the onset? Fattlere no practicable compro-mine fitted to conciliate all interests? Are not constitutional monarchies, reprecentative governments equally favour the to Authority and liberty? Are they the stille same time the guaranty of the rights of the people and she stability of the throne? Yes, undbultedly; but what advantage do they held out to aristocraagainst aristderacy that Europe seems abenute fly to ains, in this war Lings

> the dominion of law should be substituted to arbitrary rule, or at least to traditions and unwritten laws: Those styled the aim at a durable, definite order of things, which shall put crowned heads beyond the hazard of palace-machination and revolutions, because those revolutions, are profitable only to the agents of them, and when extended further than the toy al abodes, they dislocate the whole hame of society and produce con-Vulstons destructive to the people. The ambigon which kings have most to dread is that of a privileged order mercilces, restless, remorseless."

PHUADELPHIA, Nov. 20.

By the brig Shaniroel, Capt. Pickle, who left Lisbon the Tist of September, we have been favored with the following interesting details of the progress of the Revolution in that capital ;

On the 24th August, ultimo, the installation of a new government entitling itself-Supreme government air interim, took place people, munifested in an unprecented style of order and sobriety, insumuch that not a single disagreeable occurrence (generally of all orders was unbounded. The object of this Provisional Junta, or government, is the daposition of the present Regency of the "All business has been suspended in Kingdon and the convocation of an assertion consequence of the entry of President bly of the representatives of all the different classes, similar to the Spanish Cortes, whereevent, subject to the capricious tyranny of some rapacious despots-the sitellites of a wittess though harmless monarch.

This revolt, or rather assertion of the natipand rights of man, communicated rapidly to all the neighboring towns, chiefly among the mintery, and was every where adopted with the same unat imity, though the exgovernors made every effort in their power. to quell the insurrection, by sending large arties of troops from this city and suburhs o oppose it; but which fortunately either

stood menter or joined the opposite party. The capital of the Kingdom, Lishen, still ontinued in the greatest quietness, though all the inhabitants openly expressed the most ardent desire that a reform of administration migift take place; but merely placing placards about the streets. Things were in this state of pusillanimous apathy, all anxiously awaiting the approach of the Oporto troops until Friday the 15th inst, the anniversary of the avacuation of this city by the French army in 1808, when suddenly a remont of infantry marched into the square opposite the Palace of government, proastle rejoicings, which were immediately reechoed by an immense multitude that almost instantaneously fifled up the square, expressing the most extravagant demonstrations of joy, though perfectly free from any riotous confusion, not a single disturbance having occurred up to the present moment.

To less than four hours the arrival of the first regiment (to whom the effecting of this glorious event is exclusively due) all the regular froops, and even detachments from all the militia corps in the city and suburbs came to join their fellow soldiers upon the first news of what had taken place, The officer who came commanding this first regineut is a nobleman, a Brigadier in the army, who had been sent to their barracles by the commander in chief for the purpose of og to them the Proclamations of the fin he reveived from the major of the reginient, stating that a spirit of discontent seigned amongst the soldiers.-The Brigadier baying arrived at the barracks, found the regiment all under arms, and having acquainted their with the mission he came upan they answered they were resolved not in heatilien to any further proposals, but im-Mediately proceed to the government mal- | Sect 17.]

great the luminous orstor, the profound statesman, Henry Clay : at the same moment to loss from the soundist of the matter of officuses. The idea of the loss of from the soundist of the matter of officuses. The idea of the matter of the persevering patriote forms of the persevering patriote forms and the high the more terrible than a short deep training the occupies while I wish to see malevolence subsides and the high twenty sunding the occupies while I wish to see malevolence subsides, and the better tempered energies of an able writer, emmon as all fo troops were drawn up in the the son of a rich merchan' and great landonsly approved of And thus in five hours. without any preconcerted plan, were the governors of a kingdom deposed, others elected in their stead, and upwards of three thousand soldiers assembled under arms; without bloodshed, rioting, or tamultuous

confusion of any description [1]
At night the city appeared speataneously illuminated and parties of all classes throngthe soldiers and promised constitution more with the appearance of celebrating an annual festivity—than a revolution effected by armed men, entirely altering the system of administration of a Kingdom. and still every person testifying the sincer-

est loyalty to the reigning dynasty.

A still more interesting speciacle pre-sented itself on the Sunday following : this surpasses all description—language cannot pourtray it. Two elegant squares: lined on every side with well clad, fine looking soldiers ; several general officers in the contre richly apparalled; sid-de-camps coursing along in every direction conveying orders at the head of one of the squares, in a large halcony window ten or twelve of the most distinguished persons all magnificently dressed, receiving from their countrymen the grateful effusion of their gratitude, for the liberty and independence that day secured to theu-every window crowded with ladies waving their white handkerchiefs and occasionally throwing down wreaths of flowers on the officers as they passed under -and add to all this an immense multitude collected around on every spare spot, pressing upon the military so, as hardly to allow, them space to mave in, and from the countenance of every one of whom joy and satisfaction were beaming forth, unsulfied even by the most trivial disagreeable acci-

Here was a scene which the most flint hearted stoic could not have seen unmoved. Even at the Theatres for three nights past, the ladies have sung altogether the patriotic hymns, and several gentlemen recited pieces of poetry composed on the oc-

We are now anxiously expecting the governor from Oporto, whose proceedings, together with those here, have been all along dictated by the strictest honor and prudence-no revenge for private quarrelsno punishment of those who have misused the power with which they were entrusted; but merely displacing those who have abued! their officers and rendered themselves unworthy to serve the state. All English officers serving in the army have been dismissed, though in the most satisfactory manner possible.

From the Kentucky Reporter.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from an American gentlemun at St. Thomas, received in Lexington, duted " October 15, 1820.

"The latest intelligence I have received from Costa Firma is peculiarly flattering. and I may venture to assure you that the Patriots will be in the tranquil possession of Caraccas, and the whole Sen Coast of Venwithin two months, perhaps before. All the Spanish divisions in Barcelona commanded by Col. Toratva deserted with their others to the Patriot army, which is now in the undisputed power of the whole Province. The Spanish division, in Guasqualito, province of Barinas, has also joined the Patriot standard. The garrison of Carupano, province of Cumana, likewise revolted to the amount of 200 men. The army of Gen. Morales, in Calaboza has had many deserters to the republican corps ; in fact a general defection exists throughout the runks of Gen Morillo. whose head quarters are at Valencia, twelve leagues from Porto Cabello; and all his forces do not surpass 6000 men, of which only 1200 are Spaniards, the rest being Creoles, who will all desert whenever an occasion presents.

"The armies of the President, Gen. Bolivar, in Venezuela, whose head quarters are in Merida, amount to 15 or 16,000 men at least, and will immediately open a decisive, and without doubt, a victorious campaign against Morillo, as the waters have now sub-

From Frankfort we loom that the Gover or has approved the new Bank Will that the house of representatives have rejected the bill from the sermite abolishing the me litia fines for the two last years that a bill had passed to the third reading in the house of representatives abolishing the prison rules. and confining all debtors in close jail until they discharge their debts, or take the insolvent debtor's outh ! In hie system of relief ! !] that Porter Clay has been nominated to the Senate, and unanimously approved as Auditor of Public Accountsand that Benjamin Hardin note a member of Congress, was, two or three days after his departure from Frankfort, for the City of Washington, nominated as Attorney General, and the nomination approved by the Seate, only ten dissenting votes 1!!

PNo member of Congress, nor perso holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, or either of them, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible as a member of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, or hold or exercise my office of trust or profit under the

[See constitution of Kentucky, Art. VI. Lex, Pub.Ado.

THE BALE OF MERCHANDIZE Affreshed for Friday the 8th Instant Priday Morning the 18th inst.
or 10 October.
Dry Goods & Hardwark,

Common and Superfine Domestics 6-4 Cambrick Musling Cotton Hose and Half Hose Worsted do Cotton Suspenders Black Cambrick
Children's worsted Scarlet Socks
French Grapes, Bobbins and Fapes
Sewing Silk and Twist
Thread and Cotton Lace
Ladies white and colored Kid Shoes
Men's Boots and Course:
do
Wall Paper and Artificial Plowers
Knives and Forks, Fen and shoe Kai
Ilinges and Screws
Commode Handles
Sproof Books &c.

Lexington, Dec. 7. Christmas Ball.

THE Subscriber will furnish a BALL on MONDAY EVENING the 25th instant, at CHILESBURGH, at which time he will use every exertion to make the party as a greeable as possible.

RIGHARD CHILES.

Chilesburgh, Dec. 5, 1820—49

Pool Books &c.

I WI if through the medium of your useful paper, to caution a certain Young Man in Main-street, to be more cautious in his mirth, not to shew any more of his sportive tricks, or again to attempt to injure my credit with the citiaens, or I shall be under the necessity of instituting a prosecution, or otherwise to expose his name, and speak more plainly. The gentleman in whose employment he is, will be compelled (as he values reputation) to cast off this regulator of ociety, and let him seek for better employment.

JOHN STICKNEY.

Notice.

LL persons indebted to the subscribe A are requested to pay the same to WM.
PRENTIES, whom I have duly sutherised to
to receive the same, and all persons having
claims on me; will please call on him for set-

Lexington, Nov. 30, 1820- 4817 THIS D Y IS PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE Lewington Buble Advertiser. Worstman Palmer's and Hunt's BOOK STORES,

A General Instructor; Compiled for the use and hench of Justice of the Peace, Sherifs, Coreners, Constables, Kentucky, adapted to the laws now in fares

Kentucky, adapted to the laws now in love.

[TITIS is the most extensive work of the kind L ever published in the United States, and abraces coplous extracts from the most approved common law writers, on the following subjects, the common law writers, the common law of the common law of the law of sance, Rescue, Restitution of Stolen Condalo Pout and unlawful assembly, Robector,
rearch Warrant, Sheriff, Slander Suretice for
the peace, Sureties for good behaviour, Treasson, Treasure found, Warrant, Wife and Wamen;—Together with the statutary provisions, on these, as well as every subject
coming, within the jurisdiction of Justices of
the Peace, which will smable the inferior jusdicial, as well as executive officers of the goveerument, to perform their respective duties
with prompticule and safety.

This work will be also enriched with nearly four hundred presedents or forms, comprising not only all such as are used in Legal preceedings, but all that are necessary for the faramer, Mechanic, Manufacturer or Merchant,

mer, Mechanic, Manufacturer or Merchan as well as all other private citizens, and es blidg every man to become his own and transact all his business without and trens

The above work will be for Sale at the Store of W. W. WORSLEY, Lexing. As there are but a few copies po well to apply soon.

Lexington Wov 90 -41

HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN MAND Given for Hemp,

Delivered at the Bope Walk formerly property of Jause Kenes, dec'd, on Wastreet
Lexington, February 5, 1819—4f

LESUIE COMBS

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Allorney and Commetter at Large I As REMOVED his OPPICE to Mr. More I at ton's Brick Building on Main-street, nearly opposite the Parmers' and Mechanical Hank and next door above Mesers. John & Snead & Co.

If S. He will continue to attend the U. & Circuit Court at Prankfort, Ky. Non-residents and others who engage his services in that Court, may rely on his best exertions to promote their interest.

November 22, 1820. M. J NOI VEL

Offers for Sale, at his now stand fronting the Court-house.

20 HRLS Orleans SUGAR, superior quality do. Havanna Refined SUGAR, S Tierce MOLASES,

bbls. SALT,

do. good proof WHISKEY,

do. 4th proof old OGNIAC SEATOR

Kegs real HOLI AND GIN, do. 4th proof JAMAIGA SPIRITS, do. PEPPER. do. ALL SPICE.

Philadelphia CUT NAME, al see

FOR THE GASETTE. "OUR NEW BANK"

What pleases people most to-day, To-morrow may be thrown away: Like women, wond'rous fielde. The Bank Bill has both Houses past? Net some folks say it shall not last— Next, year they'll use the sickle. Same say, indeed, the loan's too small, Such little sums wont do at all; For them not near enough! Some say that Banks shall all be burn'd;

That Legislators heads are turn'd,
And other gabbling stuff.
Some say such plans in time of need,
As men of sense have long agreed, Are not improper things; But with virtue we are not replete, And folks continue still to cheat! Like riches, they'll find wings,

And finding them, away they'll soar As other banks have done before, And leave us but the name! Some asy they have been sadly tost; On Continental money lost,

On Continental money lost,
And this may be the same.
And some more foolish still than these,
And harder yet of course to please:
Have said it's out of sight,
To passa law to make a bank,
Without consulting them, is rank,
And swear it can't be right
Such folks not only here are found;
But other states with them abound,
So willing to condemn

So willing to condemn What thinking men are wont to praise, And wiser heads have dared to raise, Without consulting them.

JEREMY DIDLER, T. P. ----

An audience of the present Pope. From the late Travels of Hughes. On the fourth and last morning of our sojourn in Rome, we were introduced, or rather, we introduced ourseives to day in January next, for the sale of

fore observed, which the holy father has appointed since his return. Having put four black horses to our carriage, and taken a whole train of lacqueys into our service, we proceeded to the pontifical palace on Monte Cavillo, we were saluted by the old Swiss guards, and advanced into the great ball. This and the whole suite of apartments were filled with cardinals, archbishops, bishops, and priests of all degress, dressed in their most splendid robes, but all in confusion. No one seemed to know his place and station, or the business for which he came; but all were running about from room to room and treading upon each other's heels.

Mr. Fagan, late English consul, had given his holiness notice of our intended introduction, but by reason of a sudden illness, was unable to present us. Mr. Fiott Lee having already had a private audience, did not accompany us, so that we set out upon this adventure alone and

The crowd of clerical courtiers all stared at us on our entrance, with a certain air of astonishment, but as they freely gave way, we marched without inter-Tuption to the door of the presence cham ber, where a considerable number of the highest dignitaries were assembled: here we were stopped, until a young page, in a dress more like that of a girl than a boy, informed his holiness of our arrival. In a shortime the door opened; we entered and reverently saluted the sovereign pontiff, who was seated, in very plain attire, upon a lofty seat within a raised gallery. His holiness, with great condecension, came down the steps, took us all affectionately by the shand, and gave us his blessing in the most gentle, pious, ding my hand, as the chief spokesman, clasped between his own. After we had expressed our cordial sentiments of congratulation upon his happy return, and had listened with no small degree of pride to the unfeigned expressions of gratitude which this venerable and dignified personage bestowed upon our country, to whose exertions, under Providence, he was pleased to attribute that return; we talked for along time upon general subjects, but especially upon our travels, in which the Pope appeared to take considerable interest He asked many questions concerning the state of Turkey and the modern Greeks, as well as the splendid ruins of Athens; but he enquired more particularly about Spain and the events which he had witnessed in that quarter of the world. Mr. Synge having been engaged in several Spanish campaigns, as honary aid de-camp to General Pack, and having but recently quit-

LOST.

ted the country, was enabled to gratify

his holiness with many circumstantial

and interesting details. The whole of

our conference occupied more than half

an hour, during which time the Pope

continued to stand, expressing himself in

a mild unassuming manner, not merely

asking questions and receiving answers,

but encouraging us to enter with ease

and freedom into a muteal communication of ideas. At our departure, his

holiness gave us his blessing, and it was

not without sentiments of sincere respect

that we left this amiable man, apparently

as little elated by returning prosperity, as he had been depressed by unmerited

LARGE EAR RING of fine Gold, wa A LARGE EAR RING of fine Gold, was drouped in Main-street, near the corner of Mill-street, on Monday the 18th inst. to pick it up by a bystander, who it is hoped will leave it at Mrs. SAUNDERS' Millinary Store, where he will be rewarded for his trouble if he requires it.

Lex. Sept. 21, 1820.—38

Notice.

PTHOSE indebted to WILLIAM LEAVY account ar particularly requested to come forward and settle their respective dues.

William LEAVY & SON. Leungton, 14th Sept. 1829-87.61

BY THE PRESIDENT Of the United States.

WHEREAS, by various acts of Congress, the President of the United States is au-thorised to direct the public lands which have been surveyed to be offered for sale,

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (according to law) of Public Lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 51 to 55, in range 26, west of the 5th principal meridian line. 50 to 55, range 27 and 28,

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of

March next, for the sale of
Townships 51 to 56, in range 30, west of the 5th
principal meridian line.
30 to 56 in range 31, 32 and 33 do
At St. Louis, in said state, ou the first Mon-

At St. Louis, in said state, on the first Monday in December next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44 in range 1 & 2 east of the principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and 4, east.

At the same place, on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in range, 5 and 6, east.

Townships 35 to 44, in range 5 and 6, east, and of 48 and 44, in range 7 east.

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau in the said state, on the first Monday in February next, for the sale of

Townships 34, in ranges 1 to 2, east of the 5th principal meridian line. 33, range 4, east 29, 30 & 31 5, 31, 32 & 33 At Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale

Townships 8 to 13, in range 9, west of the 3d principal meridian line.
11 to 13, 10 and 14
6 to 13, 12 and 18 14

At Vandalia, in the said state, on the 3d Monthe Pope on the first court-day, as I be fore observed, which the holy father has appointed since his return. Having put 7 to 10 2 2 to 10 ranges 3, 4, 5 and 6

1, 8, 9 and 10 range 7, east 1, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 8, At Palestine, in said state, on the second Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships 6 to 10, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of the 3d principal meridian line

5 to 10 range 14 west of 2 principal meridian line.

1, 9 and 10 ranges 12 and 13

At Detroit, in Michigan Teraitory, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of Townships 8, 9 and 10, in ranges 4 and 5 cast,

8 and 9 8 and 9

7,8 add 9 7 and 8

Except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, beginning with the lowest number of section, township and range.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of

September, 1820.

JAMES MONROE. By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office Printers who are authorised to publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the a-bove once a week till the first of May, and send their bills to the General Land Office for Sept. 25, 1820-42t 1 M.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U-NITED STATES.

Whereas by an act of congress passed on the 3d of March, 4817, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi Territory, and

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby demanner possible; after this he entered clare and make known, that public into familiar conversation, standing with sales shall be held at Huntsville, in a on the floor of the apartment, and hold Alabama, for the disposal (according

Alabama, for the disposal (according to law) of the following lands, viz:

On the 2d Monday in October next, for the sale of townships 10 and 13, in months successively. range 2, E.; townships 9, 10, 11, and 14, in range 3, E.; townships 9, 10, 46-2m and 14, in range 4, E.; thwnships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 5, E.; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6, E.; and township12, in range 7, E. Also, the lands in the tract commonly called Col-

bert's reserve. On the 1st Monday in December next, for the sale of townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 3, W.; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6 and 7, W.; townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 8, W.? townships 12, 13, 14, in range 9, W.; townships 13, and 14, in range 10, W.; and township 14, in range 11, W.; Aiso, the lands adjoining the town of Marathon, which have not been offered for sale, except such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township, and range.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 22d day June 1820; JAMES MONROE. Josian Meigs, Commissioner of the Ceneral Land Office. 27-1 Nov

Rochester Springs,

RE situated one mile South of Perryville, and one quarter of a mile East of the main road leading from Lexington, Ky. to Nashville, Ten. Although there has been no accommodations for visitors at ROCHESTER SPRINGS until the last year, they have been visited for several years past by a number of persons, and a great many cures effected from the use of the water. As there are now such preparations made, as will justify its publici-ty, the subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, promising to use every exertion to render general satisfaction. Travellers are informed that a road has been opened a small distance from Perryville, by Rochester Springs, leading into the Nashville road, twe miles below Perryville.
WILL, S. ROCHESTER.

Rochester Springs, April 15, 1820 .- 16.

CUT NAILS. JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALD, 40 KEGS 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d and 10d Philadelphia CUT NAILS, of an excellent quality, by M. J. NOUVEL ALT. ASS. 8, 1829.-33

||State of Kentucky : FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT.

Susanna Williamson, Cmpl'nt. Philip White, Abraham Brown

and others, Refendants,
and others, Refendants,

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid
by her counsel, and it appearing to the
satisfaction of the court, that the Defendants,
James Taliafarro and Elizabeth his wife, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance here-in agreeably to law and the rules of this court: On motion of the complainant by her counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, James Taliaferro and Elizabeth his wife, do appear here on or before the first day of our next February term, and answer the Com plainant's bill herein, the same will be taker for confessed against them: and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this state, for two months successively.

A copy-atteste, NELSON C. JOHNSON, defec

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT. September Term, 1920. John Carroll & Leslie Combs,

Complainante, Against VIN CHANCERY William Grimes, Jr's. Trus-

tees & others, Defendance.)
THIS day came the Complainants aforesaid by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Jackson and Verlindahis wife, late Ver linda Grimes, and Alexander Grimes, are nt inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance hereis agreeably to law and the rules of this court On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants John Jackson and Verlinda his wife, late Verlinda Grimes, do appear here on or before the first day of the next February term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspa per published in this state for two months suc cessively. A copy—attest, 13a52 NELSON C. JOHNSON, d.c.fc.c.

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Set. SEPTEMBER TERM, 1820. John Dubarry, Complainant, William Grimes, Jr's trus-IN CHANCIRY.

tees & others, Defendants) by his counsel, and it appearing to the atisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Jackson and Verlinda his wife, late Ver-linda Grimes, and Alexander Grimes, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance here-

, agreeably to law and the rules of this Court: On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, John Jackson and Verlinda his wife, late Verlinda Grimes and Alexander Grimes, do ap pear here on or before the first day of our next February term, and answer the plainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against him—And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper in this state; for two months successively

A copy-Attest, NELSON C. JOHNSON, d.e.f.c.c. 4Sa52

Madison Circuit, Set: SEPTEMBER TERM, 1820. Green Clay, Complainant,

I'M CHANCERY. Against Peter Gurrant's heirs, Defi's N motion of the complainant, and it sp-pearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, John Gurrant, Peter Gurpart of the Mississippi Territory, and the sale of certain lands therein described," the President of the United States is authorized to cause certain lands to be sold:

Tarritory, and martinal described, and Martina Gurrant, Peter Gurant, Menry and Martina Gurrant, Peter Gurant, Peter Gurant, Stephen Gurrant, Daniel Gurrant, Peter Gurant, Stephen Gurrant, Daniel Gurrant, Peter Gurant, Peter Gurant, Stephen Gurant, Daniel Gurrant, Peter Gurant, Pete answer herein to the complainant's bill agreea-bly to law and the rules of this court-it is ordered, that unless the said absent defend acts do appear here on or before the first day of our next March term and file their answers

A copy—teste, DAVID IRVINE, c.m. c. c.

OCTOBER BEER. George Wood,

AS commenced Brewing for the fall sea-son, and has now AMBER BEER for

Lexington New Brewery. \$7 00 her \$2 gallon Cask 3 50 her 15 do. do. at the residence of the purchaser.

871 cents per Jar of 31 gallons-dc livered at the Brewery. A CONSTANT SUTPLY OF

PORTER, by the cask or dozen, Bouble Pale Ale & Brown Stout, In a few weeks, when due notice will be given. A quantity of WHEAT and BARLEY WANTED. October 5, 1820-40

Lexington Ware House.

RIHE subscriber having rented of KOBERT WICKLIFFE and JOHN BRADFORD, their large KRICK WARE-HOUSE, in Water street, solicits patronage from the public An inspection of Tobacco, &c. has been estabfished by law, and inspectors appointed. To-bacco inspected at this Ware-house can be shipped as cheap as from any point above Frankfort, and at any season that boats can go from Louisville.

C. BRADFORD. Sept. 1820.-37

STENOGRAPHY.

THE Subscriber announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, and its neighborhood, that he will commence a course of lessons on an improved system of SHORT HAND, as soon as a sufficient number of scholars to form a class shall have made applicaton. The utility of this art, to the studies dent and man of letters, must be obvious. The man of business may, by its means, avoid the drudgery and loss of time necessary in copydrudgery and loss of time necessary in copy, ingletters in the usual manner: nor will its advantages be inconsiderable to the Ladies; the conveniency of keeping their memorandums, and copies of their correspondence in short hand, need not be urged; and as ar elegant accomplishment, they will be amply compensated for the short time devoted to its attainment. Those who prefer it, will be

waited on at their own houses.

Of Apply at Lanphear's Coffee Hause.

T. M'QUEEN. MLexington, October 12, 1829.

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell



CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDER ING BUSINESS, in the town of Lexing ton, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand MCLLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carriage and Gigg BOXES; Hatter's, Tailor's and FLAT RONS; Scale Weights and Woffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too Lexington, June 18, 1819-25if

For Sale or to Hent. A COTTON FACTORY,

Containing 103 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines ITH every necessary appurtenance, clining good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable, and con veniont part of the town, and will be sold sepa rately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment : and we believe, that we can assert vithout presumption, that no place in Kenacky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a gular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to

R. & W. B. LONG. Versailles, Feb. 5-4f



Benjamin Ayres, Sign of the Cross Keys, Main-street, AS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former stock the follow-

GROCERIES,

Imperial, and YTEAS, Best GREEN COFFEE, LOAF & LUMP SUGARS, PEPPER, &c LSO-A few dozen PORT WINE, Holland Gin, Cogniac Brandy, West India Rum, Madeira Wine, Which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased elsewhere.

STINUES TO REEP AT THE ABOVE STAND, House of Entertainment, or the accommodation of Travellers and

to those who may favor him with ther custom Those who wish to partake of the finest OYSTERS,

Cooked in the best and most approved style, yould do well to call as above.

9-6m

Lexington, July 27, 1620.

James E. Davis,

WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts
His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by Ja. Haggin, esq. first door below Frazer's corner. Le pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in Aug. 20-54tf

Travellers and Others

ARE informed; they can be accommodated at B. Gaines's Boarding House. ON Market-street, between the Episcopal Church and the Public Square, by the Day, Week, or Single Meal, vi Boarding & lodging by the Week, \$4 50

50. Dollars Reward. PROKE Jail, with two others, on the night of the 30th July, in Lexington, a AE-GRO MAIN, named

ADKINS.

He is about 23 years of age, straight made, and nearly six feet high—a midling dark complexion, and tolerably thick lips—and has a scar on the side of his head. The above reward will be given for him, if caught out of this state, and delivered to me in Lexington, as conveyed in any convenient believed. or secured in any convenient Jail; and twenty five dollars, if caught in this state. All reasonable expenses will be paid.

ROBERT A. GATEWOOD.
Lexington, October 1820—40.7

SHOE-MAKING.

informs the public, that he has commenced the above business in Lexington, on Limestone street, a few doors below the Jail, where he will do any kind of Shoe Making or Mending,

Either coarse or fine, which he will warrant to be well executed. He will make SHOES to any pattern, by the Leather being found, at the lowest prices, for which he will take all kinds of country produce, at the market prices. He therefore solicits a share of public

THOMAS IVEY.

Fresh Hogs' Lard, OR family use, for Sale by the small or large quantity.

Timothy, Blue-Grass, and an assortment of Garden Sceds,

SOFTMENT OF GATHER SCEUS,
Best LAKE SHAD, smoked,
SPANISH BROWN, WHITING, CHALK,
and PAINTS, and OIL of evey kind.
ALSO,
A CLOSE BODY COACH, for Sale cheap
JOHN STICKNEY.
Sept. 26, 1829—89-2



Light Bay Horse, A BOUT 15 hands high, shod before, a small blemish in the near eye, somewhat crease fallen, has been nicked, a small star in his forehead, the left hind foot white; has the applicable to the high back. BOUT 15 hands high, shod before, a small pearance of a scar on each side of his back mmediately under the saddle ; he is a natural trotter; no brands or other marks recol-lected. Any person finding the said Horse, and delivering him to the subscriber or to Mr. Charles McHonald in Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble—if stoen, a reward will be given for the thief if ap-

Lexington, Nov. 7, 1820-45-3t

A Great Bargain. Por SALE in Jessamine county, near the head of the South Fork of Clear creek, Farm containing

300 Acres first rate land, 120 acres cleared, a never failing spring, a fine Apple Orchard. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises JOHN MOSLEY.

Sept. 9th, 1820-57*

On Pagle's wings immortal scandals fly ; " White virtuous actions are but born a

Reconciliation. HAVE returned from Missouri sooner than I expected when I left this country, and

was very agreeably disappointed to find my wife at my father's, where she had been a month, and whither she had fled from savage cruelty, a bill having been filed for a divorce by a certain set, without it being by any means her wish to part with me. A mutual reconis now perfectly willing to go to Missouri with me, where we will be out of the reach of the cause of all our disturbances. I have, with feelings of heart felt pleasure, forgiven her for all the injuries that have been done me through her by a few finished villians, (my personal energies) that could not otherwise reach me, and have restored her to my fullest confidence. It is the desire of my soul, that the citizens should attach as small a portion of censure to Mrs. EVANS as the nature of the case will possibly admit of—those that may not see proper to place it on the proper persons, rather than they should put it on her, will please attach it all to me. Believing it to be noble to spare an enemy when he is in your power, and more especially out of respect to Mrs. E. as I should be necessarily combelled to very seriously criminate some of her nearest connections, if my onemies should hereafter remain silent, I shall decline the publication promised in this paper on my last starting to Missouri, although it would be somewhat gratifying to my feelings to ponrivay about three first rate and two petty scountray. drels. The citizens would do well to be cau-tious how they put confidence in any reports that may proceed from the patent lie manufacturing hall, alias Martinsville, of Marble creek, Jessamine county. Without casting foregoing circumstance alone sufficient to put and cause them to blush and hide their faces in confusion, when they should again attempt to profine my name? To my friends I tender my respectful compliment, of my enemies?

"JOHN T. EVANS. Hardinsburg, Sept. 9th, 1829-39*

Tanning & Skin Dressing. HE subscriber has for Sale at his Tan-Yard R on Main-steet, Lexington, opposite the Baptist Grave Yord, an associated of LEATH-FR of all descriptions for Saddlers and Shoe-

makers. ALSO-A CENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Tanned and Dressed Sheep & Deer Skins, Parehment, Buckskin,

White Leather &c. &c. He also takes Hides to Tan on Shares, and gives CASH for Hides.
WM. CIRODE.

March 30, 1820-15-19



AM happy to ennounce to my friends and the public generally, that I have, at a great expense rebuilt no

Livery Stables,

In a manner superior to any in the State, and upon the same ground on whice they formerly stood. I respectfully solicit the patronage of my former customers and the public generally. I shall endeavour and hope to give attention. By order of the Board of Mane satisfaction to all who may call.
WILLIAM BOWMAN.

Lexington, May 29, 1820-221f An Apprentice Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to take an apprentice to the Blacksmith's Business. A young man between the age of 16 or 17 would be preferred. Apply to the subscriber living on the Leestown road, four miles from Laxington, ucar James W. Henderson's tavern.

WILLIAM 8MITH.
November 2, 1820.—St.

Alexander Parker & Son, HAVE SUST RECEIVED PRON PRILADELPHIA IN ADDITION TO THEIR FORMER ASSORTMENT, TEA, COFFEE and LOAF SUGAR &c. They have also for sale on good terms for Cash, a quantity of Salt and Castinge.

CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL. The American Farmer.

Lexington, Sept. 30, 1820-40-3t

THE first number of the AMERI-CAN FARMER, was issued on the 2d of April, 1819. It may be announced as an established National work, adepted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in ALL the states, contribute by their pattronage and their pons, to its circulation (Sabscriptions for the American

Upractice of AGRICULTURE and DOMESTIC ECONOMY-and to develope the ments and designate plans of internal improvements generally constitute the chief ob-jects to which the American Farmer's devoted. It takes no concern or interest in party politics, nor in the transien occurences of the day,

The Farmer is publihed weckly, one sheet the size of a large news paper, and folded so as to make eight pages and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes. Each volume will consist of fifty two numbers, a title page and an index, and numerous ENGRAVINGS to represent new imple ments, and improved systems of husban-

Each number gives a true and acc. urate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, five stock and all the principal articles brougt for sale in the Baltimore market.

For the sum of Five Dollars, per annum to be paid in advance the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed. That is, when they fail to come to hand, duplicates shall be sent until every number shall have been received.

As the Editor takes the risk and cost of the mail on letters addressed to himshould subscription money miscarry, he nevertheless, holds himself, bound to furnish the paper.

To those who may think the price of subscription too high, it may be remark. ed, that on a comparison of their actual contents, one volume of the American Farmer will be found to contain as much as four volumes of the "Memoirs of the Agricultural Scociety of Phila-delphia;" and four of that patriotic, and and exceedingly valuable work, sell for 812.

To shew that the American Farmet is conducted in a manner to answer the great national purposes for which it was established, and that is not undeserving the encouragement of the Agriculturists of the United states, the following testimonials are respectfully submitted -others equally conclusive, might be offered.

Extract of a letter from Gevernor Liord, who is acknowledged to be one of the most

wealthy, well informed and best managing farmers in the United States.

"The Farmer, so far, is the best Agricultural compilation, in my humble opinion, that I have ever seen, and deserves the patronage of the public." public."

From the President of the Agricultural Society, Eastern shore of Maryland. ety, Eastern shore of Maryland.

"I am anxious to preserve the whole of the work, and wish it was in the hands of ever farmer in the United States. It is by the diffusion of knowledge only, that we can expect our country to improve in Agriculture, which thy paper is admirably calculated to impart to all who will take pains to be improved by read-

Respectfully thy friend, ROB. MOORE. ROB. MOORE.
From an address delivered by Thomas Law,
Esq. President of the Agricultural Society
of Prince George's county.
"Before I conclude, let no recommend to you
the American Farmer, a paper which collects

into a focus all the rays of light on Husbands, which are emanated from every quarter of the globe-I have requested Mr. Skinner to give an annual index, which will make it equals a library for a farmer."

From Doctor Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, North Carolina, a gentleman of high repute for his devotion to the interest of Agriculture, and for his attainments in other sciences.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Gales—I request of you the favor to introduce the country of the ested themselves in the success of the " Parmers Magazine," that the patronage proffered is not such as will justify its publication. The best service I can now render them is, to recommend to their notice the "American Far-mer," an Agricultural paper, published weekly by John S. Skinner of Baltimore. An ac naintance with this work will prevent any regret being experienced at the non-appear-

The following notice was addressed at their own expense, through the public papers of that state, by the board of managers of the

Agricultural Society.
TO THE PLANTERS OF S. CAROLINA. The "American Farmer," which is, as appears from its title, devoted principally to subjects relating to agriculture, contains a great variety of matter, the result of actual and well digested experiments, embracing the whole range of domestic and rural economy, such as cannot fail, if duly observed, to be highly beneficial to your interests. The great object of this society is, to promote agriculture, and thereby advance the prosperity not of themselves individually, but of their fellow-citizens generally. They believe they cannot more effectually, in this early stage of their organization, promote their object, than by re-commending this paper to your perusal. They J. J. CHAPPELL, Vice-President presiding.

Extract from the proceedings of the agricul-tural Society of Albemarle, Virginia, at their last meeting, May 8, 1820.

"In order more generally to disseminate the agricultual intelligence and improvements made throughout the United States, the 30-ciety resolve to present each of its members with the first volume of the American Farmer, edited at Baltimore, by John S. Skinner, Esq. "P. MINOR, Sec'y."

All gentlemen who feel an interest in th All gentlemen who feel as interest in the circulation of a Journal devoted to the objects and conducted on the plan here described, are requested to transmit the names of subscribers—but Tin all cases the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent. It will, however, be returned in any case, where the subscribers on a view of the paper, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the edite within three weeks.

An allowance of 10 per cent will be made when claimed, on all monies received for, and

when claimed, on all monics received for, and remitted to the editor. A few of the first volume, either in shees or well bound, with a copious Index, remain

on hand for sale. Notes of the Banks of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally, will be

received at par.

(All communications to be addressed to JOHN S. SKINNER,

To make known all discoveries in the Farmer received at the Gazette Ofscience, and all improvements in the flor, where the work may be seen.